NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET. JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery .- LION OF NUBIA-GOOF BOOTH'S THEATRE, 23d at., between 5th and 6th avs. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th atroct.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth st. - FROU-FRENCH THEATRE, 14th at. and 6th av.-PLOT AND THE TANMANY, Fourteenth street,-GRAND VARIETY

OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway .- THE FAIR ONE WITH GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of Eighth avenue and 23d st.—THE TWELVE TEMPTATIONS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE, Broadway, cor-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-THE DRAMA OF MO ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 18th street. -Afternoon and Even ing-Spaing Tipe Striging Frast.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn. BROOKLYN ACADENY OF MUSIC.-ITALIAN OPTRA-THEATRE COMIQUE, 514 Broadway .- COMIC VOCAL-

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery .- COMIC VOCALISM, NEGRO MINSTERLSY, 4C. BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Tammany Building, 14th KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS, No. 720 Broadway.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn,-Hooley's Min

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, corner of Atlantic and Clin CENTRAL PARK GARDEN, 7th av., between 58th and 59th sts.—Theodore Thonas' Popular Concerts.

TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, May 19, 1870.

CONTENTS OF TO-DAY'S HERALD.

PAGE.

1—Advertisements.

2—Advertise en s.

2—Washington: Fashionable Wedding Among the Co ored Bon Ton; Continued Discussion on the Bill to Firorce the Fiftee th Ameadm in Fissage of the Naval Appr pration Bill in the Naval App Pration

Bit to Fin orce the Fiftee t. Amendm nt: P. Issage of the Naval Appr pration Bill in the House: He vy Reduction of Officer? Pay Debate of the Bill of Revive the Shipping Intere—New Jer ey National Guard—Mad lened to Minder: A Wie Shot by Her Husband—The Late the series Railro d Shinah.

The New Bor of of Ald Timen: Ske ches of the Members—T office a the Fashion Course—The Union Release. Story of Two Phys.—Sizure of a Mail Semmer for Sinning ing—New York City News—The Jamaica Shoul Exported—Musical and Theatrea. No es—The Catholic Property—His Cherry Street Fire—How Fall China Street His County Street Fire—How Fall China Street Street Fire—How Fall China Street Street Fire—How Fall China His Old Maids—Our Fallen Pray S

Indian H. T. -Strong Minded Old Maids—Our Failed 1 ray 8.

M deummer Retreats: The Seavon of 1870 at Long Branch; the Hotels Race Course, Theat-ricats F shing, Rowan, and Bathing—Meeting of the Boar 1 of Reatth—The Futile of Ameri-can Women—O thodoxy a d Women's Rights—Proceedin 8 in the Mew York Courts— Pointe 1 Notes—A Sad Stor; O Love and Mad-ment—Martie Transfers—Marriages and D a his

ment—Mart.e Transfers—Marriages and Deales Battorials: Leeding Article on The Late Election and Its Result, the City and the State, What Next;—Per onal intelligenc—Amusement Annoencem ut.

Telegraphic Assess from all Parts of the World; The Fr not Plebis Lam Vernied by the Parlimet; Imperial and National Opposition to Papal Infallfully; Crime and Outrage in Italy—The Literational Yacht Race; Another Trumph for the Sublo—The Sweet Indian Worth op; Meeting of the Indian Worth op; Meeting of the Indian Commusion—The National Game—O enug Day of the Hudson River Amaleur Rowing Association—Columbit College Law Sublin—Lecture by Edith O'Gorman—Obiticay—Nurs County Board of Supervisors—Dog Fanciers on their Muscle—Evangelical Press Association—Business Notices.

S-F.na c al and Commercial Reports-Real Estate

Matters—advertisements.

9-A A refusements.

10-Emper French Feeling on the Recicide Consolidor Pot: The Woman's Rights Question and Religion in England; St. Paul's Cathedral, Lordon, in Danger from an Underground Rail way—The Bayonne Murder—Fast Life in Jersey—New York City Steets a 'd Sewers— Large Fire at Greenp in Brookin Cty News - rub ic Education - The Moument to General Steuben - Aimost a Raifroat Catas-trophe - Suppling Intelligence - Advertise-11-Advertisements. 12-Advertisements.

A COMPLETE CAVING IN-That of the copperhead organ of the "young democracy" in its rejoicings over the glorious results of the late election. What says Jim Crow ?- "Every time I wheel about I do j st so."

WE INADVERTENTLY CHARGED the Health B ard yesterday with refusing to assist Dr. Carnochan, when it was really the Quarantine Commissioners who were guilty. The Health Board, we believe, has steadily evinced a willingness to perform its duties.

THE THIRD CHANNEL RACE.—The Sappho has won, as will be seen by the despatch elsewhere, the third of the races that were arranged between her and the yacht Cambria. This makes the most emphatic victory conceivable. To beat an opponent three times in succession implies the greatest possible superiority in the boat; and what renders such a triumph still more remarkable is the fact that the race was made with a supposed advantage to the defeated yacht in regard to the wind. Surely Mr. Ashbury must have greatly mistaken either his own craft or the craft against bim.

THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE last night, to advocate a pacific course towards the Indians, mainly indulged in reading letters and hearing speeches. A delegation from the Cherokee Nation was present and explained the working of the governmental system of that tribe. They had been many years ago placed upon reservations and had kept their treaties with the government. Therein apparently lies the only peaceable solu ion of the Indian question. Let all the tribes go upon reservations and keep their treaties and there is no probability

THE EUROPEAN MARIS. -The European mail at this port yesterday supplied interesting details of our cable news telegrams to the 8th of May. The exhibit appears in our columns to-day. It reports the fearfully fatal results of an explosion of kerosens oil in a village in Ireland and the consequent burning to death of four persons. Captain Cutting, who traded to New York from Liverpool in command of a Williams & Guion steamship, committed suicide by shooting. The details of the French regicide conspiracy plot are interesting. Religion was making an extraordinary progress in England, many eminent State Churchmen threatening to secede to the Greek Church. The world "still moves" and "goes round."

The Late Election and Its Results-The

City and the State-What Next? The democrats in the late election made a clean sweep of the city and walked the course over the State. The election went by default. There was no fight on the part of the republicans. In this city they polled less than onehalf their vote of 1868-or twenty-two thousand against nearly forty-eight thousand-and throughout the State the returns show that the "general apathy" of 1870 in the republican camp has exceeded that of 1869. The democrats are jubilant, and regard their overwhelming success in city and State as full of hopeful signs of the future. The republican organs are shocked and disgusted. Greeley says :- "We thank the rufflans and blacking s who are paid to do the voting of Tammany Hail for giving us so perfect a specimen of their handlwork in yesterday's election," and that the "legal vote of the city was about half polled yesterday;" but that the "illegal was out in all its glory." The posts of the Post tell us that in this city, in this election, "there was a regular and well established scale of prices for repeating, varying, with the urgency of the case, from fifteen dollars to fifty cents for a fraudulent vote," and that "one eader of a gang of ruffians paid off his men openly, in sight of the orderly citizens gathered around the polling booth," and so on to the end of the chapter. But whatever was the extent of the frauds in

this election on the one side, and of the apathy,

distrust and disgust prevailing on the other side, the established facts are that Tammany is in absolute possession of the city government in all its departments and all its details. and holds possession of the State. The Tammany democracy are now clothed with all the powers of the new Charter for the administration of our municipal affairs, and they are clothed with all the responsibilities attaching to these powers. Mayor Hall is our municipal President, and the two Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen stand toward him in the relation of the two houses of Congress. while the heads of the several department may be considered his Cabinet advisers and subordinates. The important matter of disposing of the money of the city treasury rests mainly with the new city councils. They may expand or contract our annual city expendi tures to the extent of millions if they choose, and while we do not expect much contraction, we have the right to demand, as we do demand, some practical illustrations of respect for the taxpayers in the matter of jobs. We are told that the trustworthy men in both boards of the new corporation legislature are in a small minority; but if they are over one-fourth the whole number in either board in behalf of proper retrenchments and reforms the city will be safe, backed, as we believe these honest men will be, by the Mayor. At all events, Tammany, being fully invested with all the powers of our city government, is henceforth responsible for its administration, good or bad, honest or corrupt, and law and order and the tax levy will be the tests upon which she will be judged.

The election throughout the State on the State judiciary ticket has gone by default. What does this signify? In connection with the overwhelming democratic vote of the city it signifies that the republicans of the State give up the State; that against the fifty, sixty or seventy thousand democratic majority of the city, as the case may require, there is no use of a republican contest in the roral districts to recover the State. It is charged, too, that large detachments of the republicans of the city have become so hopelessly demoralized by the money of Tammany that nothing can be done with them; that, in a word, the four or five millions of dollars which, it is alleged, Tammany appropriates to herself from the tax levy is too much for the republican party in the city or State to overcome.

The State, then, may be considered demo cratic for an indefinite time to come. This quistion, however, is not yet fairly settled. but will be in our next November election, which will embrace the election, by districts of the whole House delegation to the next Congress. This will undoubtedly bring out the full republican vote of the State, and the full strength of Grant's administration. At the same time the new election and registration law for this city will be brought to bear upon repeaters and ballot stuffers, and as this law is the equivalent demanded of and granted by Tammany for the assistance of the republicans in passing our new city Charter, the republicans, if honest in this bargain, must calculate upon cutting out a good many thousand fraudulent democratic votes under this new election law.

The results of the late election, however, in connection with our State elections of 1869 and 1868, establish the democracy in full possession of the city and the State, and place Tammany Hall in an admirable position, not only for holding the State, but for the reorganization of the democratic party of the Union, and for the control of the Presidential Convention of the party in 1872.

The Quarantine Commission-Who is Health Officer ?

There is a popular notion that Dr. Carnochan, the distinguished surgeon of the city. was recently appointed Health Officer to this port by his Excellency Governor Hoffman; but there is a Dr. Bell, one of the Quarantine Commissioners, who evidently has a notion that he is really the person charged with the very important duties of the Health Office, and that it is a little impertment for any other person to take any steps or make any inquiries tending to such a supervision of port affairs as may prevent the importation of disease. The sooner, however, that this gentleman gets over that delusion and discovers that he is only one of a number of gentlemen charged with the custody of certain State property the better it will be for his dignity in public office and for the health of the city. The Board of Quarantine Commissioners is a clumsy contrivance of legisla ive stupidity. Its principal functions are to have charge of the State property devoted to quarantine purposes and to make or supervise certain contracts. In its practical operations it seems to consider that it is especially charged with these functions, in order that it may embarrass the Health Officer in the discharge of his legitimate duties. It is to be supposed that this body was created to facilitate the labors

all the necessiry means for establishing and maintaining a proper quarantine, in order that his attention might not be unduly taken from the more strictly prof ssional line of his duties. But how do the Commissioners accomplish this? They furnish nothing. They retard, delay, quibble and promise. And now, at the end of four months' fumbling at their duties, they have furnished no hospital ship; and when this necessity of public safety is demanded of them by Dr. Carnochan, who sees the peril of their delay, they announce their intention to send down a hulk which, a little while ago, they declared unsafe and unfit for the service. What kind of public officers are

Our Scandinavian Immigration.

Among the many new features that have marked the enormous influx of people from European countries to the United States during the last three or four years the augmented number of Scandinavians is especially remarkable. The Swedes, indeed, figured importantly in the early settlement of Eastern Pennsylvania, and our aspiring sister, the city of Philadelphia, traces some of her oldest family stock to Scandinavian origin; but during a whole centary past the delegation coming to us from the shores of the Skagerack and Cattegat, the Sound and the Baltic, had been comparatively feeble until within the last ten or fifteen years, when Danes, Swedes and Norwegians began to appear in goodly proportion on the lists at Castle Garden. Quite recently their numbers have increased so rapidly as to merit special remark, the quota coming in during 1869 amounting, in various channels, to more than twenty thousand.

Hitherto Iowa, Wisconsin and, above all, Minnesota have been the States most favored by their choice. The latter beautiful region has been the particular pet of the Swedes, who find in its noble pine forests, its romantic hills, its rich verdure and its numberless sparkling lakes, enchanting reminders of Södermania and others of the middle provinces of their own picturesque country. Now the compatriots of Gustavus Wasa and the descendants of the ancient vikings are looking nearer to the sea coast of our Northern States for their new homes, and, as we noted a few days ago, a very considerable colony of Norwegians will this summer settle in Maine. Meanwhile other projects are on foot to bring out hundreds of families direct from the Danish ports to New York, and thence convey them westward and northward together. A Norwegian line of steamers, just started and running from Christiania to Havre, France, will largely feed this channel of immigration. Only last week more than one thousand five hundred Swedes and Norwegians landed at this port. and during the summer the aggregate will be raised beyond any previous season.

In these facts we find a fresh source of congratulation. Throughout Scandinavia, but particularly in Norway, the system of popular education is such that ignorance of the rudiments is an exception, and these sturdy Norsemen come to us, not only with the hale, hearty constitutions of their northern clime and rugged nurture, but intelligent and well informed mentally; souad and clear in morals and politically imbued with an unconquerable love of free institutions and manly independence. They are seldom without a fair supply of means for immediate establishment and rarely linger in our great cities. In fine, they are most worthy, desirable and welcome citizens. Beneath skies less stormy than those that inspired the traditions of Thor and Odin they will find a broader development for the solid virtues that have ever distinguished the old Norse race, and no doubt while largely augmenting our material wealth as a nation will discover incentives enough to put forth the same scientific, literary and artistic genius which has made the universities of Lund, Upsala and Copenhagen renowned and has given to modern times a Linnæus, an Œhlenschläger, a Thorwaldsen, the graceful pen of Christian Hans Andersen, and to America the practical skill of Ericeson, the engineer.

The Mississippi Valley and the Levees We see the question of reclaiming the fertile flats of the lower valley of the Mississippi is attracting the attention of Congress. It seems that the State of Louisiana, acting on the recommendation of the Louisville Commercial Convention, has chartered a joint stock company, charged with the duty of reconstructing the embankments of the river, in order to secure this prolific region from overflow. The law incorporating this company gives it an annual revenue for twenty-one years, derived from taxation on the protected lands and their productions, which is to be collected like State taxes and placed in the treasury to the credit of the company. The main idea in the law is to bring to bear on this matter of the levees of Louisiana the energy, thrift and economy of private enterprise.

In its connection with the cotton supply this work of protecting the rich savannahs of the lower Mississippi becomes a matter of absorbing interest. When we consider the immense effort which England bas made, especially during the last ten years, to grow cotton throughout the world, we may well regard with favor all enterprises to preserve that monopoly in the plant which our transatlantic friends are trying so hard to wrest from us. It is computed that an efficient system of levees would reclaim and protect from inundation in the State of Louisiana about twelve million acres of land, one-half of which is suitable for sugar growing and the other half adapted to cotton. All the development that this fertile territory needs is to be guarded from the floods of the river. With such protection assured this region is capable of producing one million five hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar and three million bales of cotton. Protect this country from overflow and the labor question will settle itself. In a few years it will become the most densely populated portion of America.

We hope Congress will lend a belping hand in this matter. For now over eight years this magnificent empire-for it is one in its resources-has been at the mercy of the Mississippi floods, and all who cultivate there have had to do so at their peril. It is not only the duty of Congress, but it is the interest of the government and of the people at large, that every aid should be extended to accomplish of the Health Officer, and to provide him with | this great work

The Secretary of the Navy in his annual eport recommends, as a nucleus for a navy, forty iron-clads or monitors, for coast defence; ten first class armored vessels, for foreign service; ten first class wooden steamships, each of three thousand tons; twenty second class steam sloops, of two thousand tons each ; twenty-five third class steam sloops, of one thousand tons, and fifty-five fourth class s'eam gunboats, averaging six hundred tons. This would make our effective navy one hundred and sixty vessels. One hundred and twenty of these would be employed in foreign squadrons, one-half at a time, or an appropriation could be made annually for sixty vessels of full steam and sail power, the vessels for harbor defence to be laid up and cared for until they are wanted. This would not be a large navy for this country; on the contrary, it would be termed in England and France a small one. Still, for want of a better, it would suffice in these times of heavy taxation, and it would enable the naval authorities to send respectable squadrons abroad, and with the energetic cruising done by our officers we could manage to have our flag shown in places where it has not been seen for many years.

The current Navy Register presents an array of names of vessels, and to the uninitiated it would appear that we had a sufficient number of ships of war to meet the demands of our commerce. On close examination of the list, however, it will appear that many of the ponderous names borne on the register belong to vessels that can render no assistance either in peace or war. There are at the present time fortyone wooden vessels in commission and four iron-clads, making an effective force affoat of forty-five vessels of all classes. In addition to these there are eleven vessels on the stocks that can be got ready in a year, seventeen steam vessels capable of being repaired, and fourteen iron-clads that can be got ready for harbor defence in two weeks-in all, eightyseven vessels that can be made effective in time of war, although even from this total should be deducted five sailing vessels. Of the remaining vessels borne on the register ninety-eight are small tugs, fit only for dockyard duty, vessels employed in the transportation of stores, hulks, receiving ships, schoolships, practice ships and experimental vessels which have been proved to be worthless. So we have nearly one hundred vessels unfit for war purposes. This is an exhibit not gratifying to an American heart, and it is these lefects in our naval organization that we wish to see remedied.

It will require something of an outlay to bring the number of vessels up to the standard required by the Secretary of the Navy's report; but it must be remembered that this outlay will extend through several years—four or five at least; and even then we cannot hope to have the whole number required, unless Congress appropriate from year to year the amount of money asked for. We would recommend that Congress begin the work at once, as it will take some time to collect the timber and shape the iron for our future war ships, so that at least a year will be lost in making preparations. We would also recommend that all the iron ships and all the engines be built by contract at some of the private machine shops in this country, and that outside shipbuilders be invited to offer plans for modelling and building some of the wooden steam vessels. This will inaugurate a zealous competition between our naval constructors and private shipbuilders. It will infuse new life into our dockvards and machine shops, and it will relieve the public mind, which will feel easy when Congress is seen taking some steps to place the navy in an effi-cient condition. Now, what member of the mence this work by offering the proper resolution? Who will take the opportunity that is offered to make himself a name with the American people?

The Election-Signs of the Times.

An immense democratic majority on the

Aldermanic ticket was, of course, an inevitable result, as the tickets were prepared; but why, then, were they not prepared otherwise? This is likely to become a point of discussion with the republicans, and the discussion may not be without interest and profit to the people. An eminent merchant whom the republicans named as a candidate declined to run, and said that his party should name honest democrats; that they should lay aside party differences and make a fair effort to give the city a good government, and this they could only do by making a ticket that would divide the democratic vote. The city republican organ says this was not done because of the corruption of the republican party. It hints of the growth and extension to new purposes of the ring system. The ring system grew up in legislative bodies as a plan of combination against the public purse by men of different parties. They agreed to lay aside their diferences on general topics whenever bills with money in them came up; for however widely at variance they might be on politics they were in full communion in the matter of filling their pockets. Now, it seems this system has stridden beyond such little places as the Aldermanic Chamber; it is no longer confined to the party men elected to office, but prevails among party leaders even when nominations are made. The heads of a party, we now hear, will not nominate men on principle, will not study the interest of the party or the people, but will nominate with a view to giving he election to their opponents and getting a price from them. Is not this the dry rot of our

elective system? ONE OF THE MOST GORGEOUS FASHION-ABLE WEDDINGS of the season came off in Washington yesterday. The bride is a daughter of a famous restaurateur of that city, and the groom is a manufacturer and real estate broker doing business in Chicago and Richmond. Some of the prominent men In Washington were present at the ceremony, including Senator Revels. The presents were something marvellous in their way. All parties directly concerned are colored people.

A Mission of Peace. -The British Canadian supply boats en route to Winnipeg have been allowed to pass through the Sault Sainte Marie Canal on the assurance that their mission is a mission of peace. This is according to Grant's motto-"Let us have peace." He does not want to quarrel, even with England.

Congress-The Bafercement of the Fi teenth Amendment, the Revival of the Shipping Interests and the Reduction of the Navy.

The bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment, which has been the fruitful theme of a great mass of familiar buncombe from Senators lately, was laid aside yesterday, and the House bill on the same subject was taken up. We fear the verbose Senators honed to make even this slight change a pretext for another display of garrulousness. There is not enough difference between the two to require a new argument; but Senators have long since got beyond the point when they cared to say anything new. They are content-nay, happynow to say anything. In this particular they found the pretext not sufficient, and after short discussion returned to the original Senate bill and rediscussed it all the afteroon. In the evening Mr. Cragin had a special benefit tendered him—that is, a special evening session ordered for him-and he delivered a long argument favoring the anti-polygamy bill to the usual appreciative The bill to revive American navigation and

ommercial interests reported by Mr. Lynch was ably discussed in the House. Mr. Butler argued that the way to protect American shipping was to reduce the tariff rates on goods brought in American bottoms twenty per cent in wooden and twenty-five per cent in iron ships. He did not fear retallation, which, he said, would only inure to the profit of the country. Mr. Calkin believed in securely protecting the shipbuilding interest and thought a drawback of duty on all shipbuilding material would serve the purpose. He thought the profit in building heavy iron ships and the great advantages gained by increased employment for mechanics should not be lost. The whole question is merely one of competition. Sailing ships have had their day, and as long as iron steamers can be built cheapest on the Clyde they will be built there by American shipowners. The bill went over on the expiration of the morning hour. The Naval Appropriation bill was then taken up in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Eldridge, democrat, in the chair. The first paragraph, amended so as to reduce the pay of officers, was agreed to by yeas 96, nays 20. A proposition to increase the number of men to ten housand was rejected. Thus it seems the House is determined to treat our navy even more scurvily than it did our army. A good and efficient navy is especially necessary to maintain a proper standing among nations either in war or peace, much more so than a large army. As it is even now our naval officers and our ships of war fail to present the imposing appearance that the dignity of the nation demands on foreign stations, especially in monarchical and half-civifized countries, where the presupes of formidable men-of-war is the only protection sometimes to our citizens. It must be remembered that our naval officers abroad are the direct supporters of our representatives abroad. The bill was discussed very quickly in committee and passed in the House with these amendments. We look to the Senate, which is more conservative on these matters, to prevent such evil legislation.

When people weary of repeated failures it is

luxury to find something like success. Italian opera for some years past has been a lecided failure for reasons not necessary now to reneat. It is with influite pleasure, therefore, that the public welcome the appearance on the boards of the Academy of a company which fulfils all the requirements for an enjoyable season, and which is encouraged by general approbation of its excellence, to pronounced for only four performances. It is evident that opera goers will not easily permit the favorite silver-voiced tenor Brignoli to slip away, now that we have got him back again from the slopes of the Pacific and intermediate places where he has been charming our semi-civilized neighbors with his sweet tones and gathering a portion of the golden sands of California. Miss Kellogg's first essay in a tragic part on the lyric stage-as Leonorawhich, we may say, she robbed of its most disagreeable tragic characteristics and imparted to the rôle a grace, a delicacy of feeling and a beauty of action which are not traditionary, and which delighted quite as much as they surprised her audience, cannot well be spared for further enjoyment and keener criticism.

Isabella McCulloch, a roseate flower from the gardens of South Carolina, about whose history there hangs that charm of romance which belongs more to the inner and domestic life of a girl studying and struggling for success than to the mere glare of stage fame, has made an impression on the public that will not be forgotten. If ever there was an illustration of what industry and careful study, added to fine natural gifts and inspired by a noble ambition, can accomplish, the perfection which Miss McCulloch has reached as an artiste furnishes that example, which may be wisely followed by other students of the divine art. These before mentioned artists and our old favorite, Gazzaniga, are all familiar to us, as are many others of the company. We have heard them and pronounced judgment upon them before. But in the contraito Mile. Clara Perl, whose marvellous voice has charmed the dilletanti of Vienna, the critics had something fresh to talk about, and they have written her down an excellent addition to the present company. There has been a long interval in the pro-

duction of endurable Italian opera. Bad management and other contingent circumstances conspired to ruin the temple of the grand lyric drama altogether. Now that we have a really good company of known and approved artists, and an apparently sensible management, let us hope that they may remain for a lengthened spell, and form a nucleus for a more permanent season of Italian opera in the coming winter.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE PROJECT.-It appears from the Washington news that the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Sanate has had referred to it the petition of the American Cable Company for establishing another line of telegraphic communication between this country and Europe. The company proposes to lay a cable to the Azores, with branches to Lisbon, London, Havre and Amsterdam or the Hague. There is to be no connection with overland lines, and land cables are to be laid under ground, making the com-

munication direct and not subject to repetition. Underground cables are coming into favor in some parts of Europe, and especially in Prussia, and this company seems to regard them as best. We have not yet the details of the scheme nor information of what aid is expected from Congress; but there is business enough for more Atlantic cables, and if this company has a good plan and is responsible we say God speed, and hope Congress will do what is reasonable to promote the work.

The Pichiscitum and the Corps Legislatic. The Corps L gislatif of France y sterday counted the votes on the plebiscitum and proclaimed the result. Their counting of the votes did not in the least degree alter the facts which are before the world. The result has been declared, as already reported in our cable telegrams. The announcement was received with cheers for the Emperor, and a slight opposition in the Legislature. But it was considerate on the part of the Emperor to make such provision for the action of the lower use. With as little delay as possible a deputation from the Corps Legislatif will now wait on the Emperor and formally announce the result of their scrutiny. The Emperor's address to the deputies will command the attention of Europe and the world as well as of France.

The plebiscite, from its repeated success in France, is likely to become an institution. Under Napoleon's management it has worked so well that it is safe to presume that it will be used in other lands and by other men. Although not a new name it is a new thing. The plebiscitum as it is known in France has never been known to any other people, not even to the Romans, from whom the word is borrowed. In the early days of the Roman republic, after the fall of the kings, the plebiscitum was a resolution of the Tribes as distinguished from the acts of the Centuries. which were called leges, and from the decrees of the Senate, which were called senatus consulta. In those days the Senate was a purely patrician assembly, in which the people found no place. But decrees of the Senate applied to the whole commonwealth. A senat s consultum was, therefore, in no sense the voice of the people, although the people were bound to submit to it. The Tribes, on the other hand, represented the people and the people only, and as the people rapidly increased in numbers and in force the Tribes began to rival the Senate, so much so that their resolutions or plebiscita applied also to the whole commonwealth. But a plebiscitum, it will thus be seen, was not the expression of the mind of the whole Roman people any more than was a senatus consultum. In later times dictators, decemvirs, triumvirs and other masters of the hour did not make much of plebiscila. In fact, the word ceases to be used as we follow the stream of Roman history. The French plebiscite has thus no connection but the name with the old Roman plebiscitum, the resolution of the Comitia Tributa. A new thing with an old name, it has

nevertheless worked well for Napoleon the Third. It is, besides, as we think, a something peculiarly adapted to modern times. As a government instrument it is simple, direct and effective. It brings the chief of the State into immediate relations with the whole nation. With the agents now at his command a man like Napoleon can dispense with intermediary agents and speak to every elector and to every man in France. In the growing future, and especially in old monarchical countries, the plebiscile may grow in favor. Whatever may be the future use of the plebiscile, it is undeniable that it has done Napoleon good service. We question whether any other European sovereign, excepting perhaps the Emperor of Russia, could have ventured on a similar appeal to the whole body of the people. Napoleon knows how to rule the masses in the nineteenth century.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE. Prominent Arrivals in This City Yesterday.

Sir Clinton Murdock, of England; Judge B. R. Curds, of Boston, and ex-Congressman J. V. L. Pruyn, of Albany, are at the Brevoort House. Colonel J. M. Francis, of the Troy Times; Dr. A. T. Newton, of Kingston; General R. M. Moore, of Virginia; Colonel C. E. Smita, of Syracuse; Major J.

C. Cham erlin, of Saratoga; G. L. Davis, of the United States Navy; Colonel C. S. Wetmore, of Colon 1 C. Cujler, of Albany, Senator J. W. Kellogg, of Alabama; Z. D. Miller, o. Canada, and Colonel N. Morris, of Washington, are at the Metropolitan W. H. Seward, Jr., and Major J. N. Knapp, and

E. P. Ross, of Anburn; E. B. Judson, of Syracuse; J. H. Ramay, or Aleany; Colonel C. T. Backers, of Union Springs; J. S. Ha es and General R. E. Clary, of Bosto ; Dr. G. B. Lindeman, of Pennsylva it. and Willam P. Smith, of Batimore, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. General A, A. Meredith, of Wisconsin; Thomas P. Cheney, of New Hampshire; A. C. Mathewson, of

Rhode Island; R. West, of the Cincinnati Commercial; A. W. Randall, of Limira; P. J. Ferris and Joseph Warren, of Buffalo; Judge E. C. Kattell, of Binghamton, and Colonel C. H. Wells, of Pennsylvania, are at the aster House. Judge Spencer, of Syracuse; Colonel W. N. Strong

of Al any; T. C. Jones, of Liverpool; Colonel J. A. Green, of Omalia; Henry Wells, of Aurora; M. Cortright, of Pennsylvania; Colonel J. L. King, of Springfield; Judge Nelson, of Poughkeepsie; Colonel Moore, of Baltimore, and N. F. Grabes, of Syracuse,

are at the Fifth Avenue Hotei.

Colonel F. C. Newball, of Philadelphia, and G. B.
Farnum, of New Haven, are at the Albemarie General Franklin, of Hartford; J. B. Rumrill, of

Sprin field, and Alexander Snaw, of Baltimore, are at the Hoffman House.
D. Holliday, T. M. Smith and Henry M. Tyson, of

Baltimore, and R. S. Case, of Newburg, are at the Coleman House. L. M. Crosby and J. Dunlop, of Ohlo; O. T. Tyler, of Texas; H. C. Vane, of Albion; Roger S. Clark, of

New Hampshire; S. F. Sands, of San Francisco; Elgar Hotmes, of Rochester; E. G. Harris and ! Thomas, of Columbus, Ohio; George E, Kirkhain, of Philadelphia, and A. G. Dacwin, of New York, are at the Grand Hotel.

Thee. Pomeroy and H. M. Doane, for Washington: General Adam Sadean, United States Consul, an Rev. Alexander G. Cummings and family sailed on board the steamship Scotta for Europe.

Personal Notes. Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is visiting Rich-

mond, Va. Jeseph Little won the championship silver cue in the bi hardt ournament at San Francisco.

Gen rat Sheradan was at Helena, Montana, on Tuesday, and leaves for Fort Shaw to-day. Mrs. Jane G. Austia, of Lowell, the authoress, left

ston yesterday for Fayal, in the Azores, for her headth.
Governor Bard, of Idaho, is on his way to Washington. It is stated he will reign and return to Georgia for the purpose of aiding in defeating Governor Bullock and his collect.